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localities of each of the tribes mentioned, beginning with the Fuegians, and passing to the two races of Patagonians, the Araucarians of Chile, whom he identified with the Pehuenches, Huilliches and Aucas of the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, the Abipones, Tobas, Mocobis, Ocoles, Mataguayos and Machicuys of the Gran Chaco or region between Paraguay and Bolivia.

He then described the Guaranis and Payaguas of Paraguay, the Atacamus, Quichuas, Aymaras, Chiriguanos and Chiquuitians of Bolivia, and giving many facts respecting the character of their various languages. He adverted to the extensive area of the Guarani tongue, which extends substantially from the La Plata to the Oronoco, embracing a great portion of Brazil and most of the basin of the Amazon. He stated that he had found the Quichua language spoken in the centre of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Santiago del Estero, eight hundred miles from the nearest point in Bolivia where the same language is now spoken. Consequently Mr. Bliss considered this province to have been an outlying colony of the empire of the Incas.

The languages of the Indians of the Chaco are extremely meagre, and none of them exceeds about a thousand root-words.

Mr. Bliss stated that the principle of reduplication was largely concerned in the formation of the language of the Incas, and that he had collected in Bolivia more than three hundred geographical names formed in this way, as Mocomoco, Coro-coro, Quilli-quilli, and cited as a double reduplication the name of the famous lake Ti-ti-ca-ca. He stated that within two hundred years the Guarani language had undergone an almost complete change, so that instead of being now, as formerly, made up from monosyllabic radicals, it is quite as polysyllabic as most other Indian tongues.

Mr. E. S. Morse's paper "On the Early Stages of Brachiopods" was reported in the September number.

Prof. O. C. MARSH read a paper on the "Discovery of the Remains of the Horse among the Ancient Ruins of Central America," the title of which was inadvertently omitted in our list of papers presented to the Association.

VALUABLE LIBRARY FOR SALE. — The Library of the late Dr. B. F. SHUMARD, of St. Louis, consisting principally of works on Geology and Palæontology, and believed to be very perfect so far as relates to North America, is offered for sale by M. L. Gray, administrator, No. 105 North 5th street, St. Louis. The Library (and also the collection of Fossils and Minerals, also for sale) can be inspected at No. 1302 Olive street, St. Louis.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. H. P. — The name of your "moss" is *Mastigobrium trilobatum* Nees., and the bit of "light wood" is stained by the *Peziza æruginosa*, a verdigris-green colored fungus not uncommon in woods. — J. L. R.

J. P. S., Glen Falls, New York.—A quotation from Agassiz's Method of Study in Natural History, p. 276, will give you the desired information regarding the egg-cases of the cockle you speak of. "No one who has ever walked across sand beaches in summer can have failed to remark what the children call 'sand saucers.' The name is not a bad one, with the exception that the saucer lacks a bottom; but the form of these circular bands of sand is certainly very like a saucer with the bottom knocked out. Hold one of them against the light and you will see that it is composed of countless transparent spheres, each of the size of a small pin's head. These are the eggs of our common Natica, or Sea-snail. Any one who remembers the outline of this shell will easily understand the process by which its eggs are left lying on the beach in the form I have described. They are laid in the shape of a broad, short ribbon, pressed between the mantle of the animal and its shell, and, passing out, they cover the exterior of the shell, over which they are rolled up with a kind of glutinous envelope,—for the eggs are held together by a soft glutinous substance. Thus surrounded, the Natica, whose habit it is to burrow under the surface of the beach, soon covers itself with sand, the particles of which, in contact with the glutinous substance of the eggs, quickly forms a cement that binds the whole together in a kind of paste. When consolidated it drops off from the shell, having taken the mould of its form, as it were, and retaining the curve which distinguishes the Natica. Although these saucers look perfectly round, it will be found that the edges are not soldered together, but are simply lapped one over the other. Every one of the thousand little spheres crowded into such a circle of sand contains an egg."

W. L. T., Minneapolis, Minn.—The Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylvia Philadelphica* Cassin), taken by you at Minneapolis, and respecting whose history you enquire, is a species not yet very well known. It was first described by Mr. Cassin, from a specimen taken near Philadelphia, in 1851. Seven years later, when it was redescribed by Professor Baird; it was known also from Cleveland, Ohio, and Dane County, Wisconsin. In 1866, when mentioned again by Professor Baird, additional specimens had been received at the Smithsonian Institution from Maine, Moose Factory, H. B. T., and Guatemala. But a single specimen is thus far known from New England, taken by Professor C. E. Hamlin, at Waterville, Maine; it seems to be more common in the interior. In May, 1857, I found it one of the most common Vireos in Cook County, Illinois. It is hence known to have a wide distribution. In habits, as in size and general appearance, it greatly resembles the well known Warbling Vireo (*Vireosylvia gilva* Cass.). For descriptions of this species see Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sci., vol. v, p. 153; Baird's Birds of North America, p. 335; Baird's Review of American Birds, p. 341.

The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris* Baird), respecting which you make a similar inquiry, is also a species imperfectly known. First described by Drs. S. F. and W. M. Baird, in 1843, from specimens taken in Pennsylvania, its range has since been found to extend throughout eastern North America, if not throughout the continent, but it appears to be nowhere very common. Its retiring habits, and close resemblance, at a little distance, to the more common species of its genus doubtless tend greatly to render its capture so relatively unfrequent. It shows a marked predilection for thickets and wooded situations. In Massachusetts it is more or less common in May, and towards the close of summer, but I am not aware that it has been seen here in the breeding season, although its breeding range is known to extend from the District of Columbia to Labrador. Its rather few but somewhat pleasing notes have been deemed by some to be worthy of being called a song. It is fully described in the later general works on North American Birds.—J. A. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Sketch of the Life of Professor Chester Dewey. By M. B. Anderson. Albany, 1869. 8vo, pp. 11.

Contributions from the Sheffield Laboratory of Yale College. xx. *On Durangite a Fluo-Arsenate from Durango in Mexico.* By G. J. Brush. xxi. 8vo, pp. 4.

On the Meteoric Stone which fell December 5th, 1868, *in Franklin Co., Alabama.* By G. J. Brush. 8vo, pp. 4. *From the American Journal of Science and Arts, New Haven.*

American Bee Journal. Sept., Oct., 1869.

A Guide-Book of Florida and the South, for Tourists, Invalids and Emigrants, with a Map of the St. John River. By D. G. Brinton, M. D. Philadelphia, 1869. 12mo, pp. 136. Price $1.

Annals of Bee Culture for 1869, *a Bee-Keeper's Year Book.* D. L. Adair, Editor. Louisville, 1869. 8vo, pp. 57.

Popular Science Review. July. London.

Science Gossip. August, Sept., Oct. London.

Le Naturaliste Canadien. Quebec. July, September.

Canadian Naturalist and Geologist. June, 1869. Montreal.

Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York. Vol. ix, Nos. 5, 6, 7. March—May, 1869.

Petites Nouvelles Entomologiques. Vol I. Bi-monthly. Nos 1-7. July 1 to Oct 1, 1869. Paris. E. Deyrolle, Fils.

Bulletin de la Societe Imperiale d'Acclimatation. VI. Jan. to Aug., 1869. Paris.

American Journal of Conchology. Vol. 5, Pt. 2, 1868. Philadelphia. Nos. 1-8.

Quarterly Journal of Science. Oct., 1869. London.

Scientific Opinion. Vol. II, Pt. xi. Oct., 1869. London.